

INTERNATIONAL

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Sunny, early Temp. 45-56 17-21. Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 45-56 17-21. LONDON: Fine. Temp. 45-59 17-21. Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 48-51 19-23. CHANNEL: Slight. TOME: Cloudy. Temp. 51-52 14-18. NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 45-58 17-31. Yesterday's temp. 40-52 14-21. ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 3

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1970

Established 1887

House Bars Rejecting SST Funds Conferees Given No Instructions

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House kept the supersonic transport program alive today by refusing to accept a Senate decision to end federal funding of the project. In a 213-to-174 roll call vote, the House killed an amendment presented by Rep. Sidney R. Yates, Ill., that would have instructed the conferees to accept the late deletion of \$200 million from a SST from a \$2.6 billion Department of Transportation money bill. This would have left the way open for possible compromise on the funding for the 1,800 mph liner. However, the refusal of the House to instruct its conferees does not necessarily reflect support for the project. The House has a long tradition of sending its conferees to their compromise deals with the Senate un instructed.

The floor manager of the House, Rep. Edward P. Boland, D., ass., emphasized that the House does not mean that the SST program could be easily salvaged.

He said that outright overturning of the Senate decision was highly unlikely and that any one at all for the SST would mount to just that.

The question before the conference is not a matter of how much money should be spent on the SST, but rather, whether or not any money should be spent at all. Rep. Boland predicted a very difficult conference.

Today's vote came just six days after the Senate had decisively killed that funds for the SST program be cut off. The 52-to-41 bipartisan vote represented a solid anti-SST mandate and Senate conferees are expected to be bound by that decision.

The House originally passed the transportation money bill including a SST amendment last spring. The SST amendment at the time was accepted by only 11 votes and its opponents hoped that this margin could be reversed. However, a combination of lobbying efforts by the administration, by labor and by industry plus House action got the SST funds into a conference.

"No, absolutely zero," he told the committee in answering his own question as to whether Hanoi was interested in negotiations.

Sen. John D. Pastore, D., R.I., asked why the United States did not simply break off negotiations. Mr. Rogers said the reason was



Associated Press
LABOR PROTEST—Members of British unions demonstrating in London against labor legislation reform.

Opinion Keeping U.S. in Paris

Hanoi Interest in Negotiations 'Absolutely Zero,' Rogers Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (UPI)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today that North Vietnam's interest in a negotiated peace was "absolutely zero." The fear of U.S. public reaction was the main thing keeping the United States at the Paris bargaining table, he said.

Mr. Rogers told the Senate Appropriations Committee that the United States had "sent out appeals through diplomatic channels to every nation in the world," but had been unsuccessful in persuading the North Vietnamese to begin in earnest.

"No, absolutely zero," he told the committee in answering his own question as to whether Hanoi was interested in negotiations.

Sen. John D. Pastore, D., R.I., asked why the United States did not simply break off negotiations. Mr. Rogers said the reason was

that the administration "would be severely criticized" by certain people in the United States.

The American people are already disgusted and frustrated," Sen. Pastore told him. Mr. Rogers responded that "we always have some hope that the North Vietnamese will begin negotiating seriously."

In contrast to the North Vietnamese, Mr. Rogers said: "I notice a real flexibility" on the part of the Saigon government toward negotiations. He said he had been "very much impressed" with South Vietnam's attitude and its decision to embrace the Nixon administration's peace plan.

Mr. Rogers and Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird appeared before the committee to urge swift approval of the administration's \$1 billion supplemental aid request that includes \$255 million for Cambodia. They said 70 percent of the Cambodian outlay was earmarked for ammunition and the rest for small arms, trucks and other equipment that the Cambodians could maintain and use themselves without U.S. advisers.

Provocation Charged

Harold Wilson, the leader of the opposition, charged the Conservative government today with provoking the electrical slowdown, in effect, in the hope of making it the occasion for a dramatic stand.

He said the government had not sent in its conciliators as it usually does.

But Minister for Trade and Industry John Davies said that the electrical industry had an agreed

negotiating procedure ending in compulsory arbitration—but that the unions had declined to invoke arbitration.

The dispute could be settled "forthwith," Mr. Davies said, if the industry offered highly inflationary wage increases. But that, he said, would only hurt the country.

Since the government appears determined to keep a stiffening

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Guerrillas Hit Jordan Convoy As Military Cleans Up Jerash

By Eric Pace

SUWEILAH, Jordan, Dec. 8. (UPI)—It wants to control the road to the north so it can move troops up and down easily and prevent guerrillas from trucking in supplies from Syria and Iraq.

No casualty figures were immediately available after the Basque fighting. At Jerash, army officers said only a handful of soldiers had been wounded and none killed yesterday when a tank and infantry attack cleared several hundred guerrillas out of the town.

The site of Roman ruins, Jerash had been controlled by the guerrillas since the September civil war, when they were badly mauled by the army elsewhere in Jordan.

"Now the people here are very happy to be rid of the commandos," a Jordanian colonel said in Jerash. Troops there searched today for guerrilla weapons and collected unexploded shells.

Jerash was silent today except for an occasional stray and probably accidental shot. Scores of soldiers were visible lounging in the Roman ruins and moving gingerly through the littered streets, past smashed building facades that once housed guerrilla offices.

There was no word as to the whereabouts of George Habash, the leftist guerrilla leader who had reportedly been in Jerash.

Naevi Hawashim, another leftist chief, was said to be in Amman to day for a meeting of the Palestinians' Central Committee. Yassir Arafat, the main guerrilla leader, was also there.

New Command

After the meeting, it was announced that the committee had decided to set up a new central military command to direct all guerrillas and the troops of the Palestine Liberation Army. There have been several such joint command arrangements in the past, all more or less unsuccessful.

Sources close to King Hussein believe that the fighting has been a significant success for the government.

Jerash was the last important town in guerrilla hands, and the clandestine guerrilla radio station yesterday urged Arab "freedom fighters" to fight hard in its defense.

British in Firm Stand On Strikes

Political Protest Adds to Turmoil

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Dec. 8 (NYT)—The Conservative government took a firm line today against growing strike turmoil.

A one-day political strike was carried out by left-wing union elements to protest the government's legislation for reform of labor-management relations. It added to the chaos from a continuing slowdown by electrical workers.

None of the country's ten national newspapers appeared today because of the political strike. Marching strikers had a brief clash with police outside Parliament. Many docks were closed, and a few auto plants were hit.

But otherwise, the left-wing protest seemed to have flopped. The Trades Union Congress, which strongly opposed it, said 95 percent of union members had stayed at work.

Serious Effect:

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

The electricity slowdown, which began yesterday, had much more serious effects. Power was down by 20 to 30 percent around Britain, with resulting blackouts all over.

This afternoon the lights went out in Buckingham Palace. There, as elsewhere, candles were lit.

To Same Level as This Year

Russia Holds Down Defense Budget For '71

MOSCOW, Dec. 8 (Reuters)—The Kremlin made a gesture toward easing international tensions today by announcing plans to hold its 1971 spending on defense steady at the same level as this year.

The declared defense budget next year will be 17.9 billion rubles (about \$19.82 billion) believed by Western analysts to be the lowest proportion of total ex-

penditure to be spent on the military for at least 15 or 20 years.

At home, the state plan for 1971 showed that an attempt was being made to slow down consumer spending despite efforts to expand the production of consumer goods.

One of the most dramatic ele-

ments of the plan is a projected

output of more than a million

motor vehicles for the first time.

UN Resolution Softened

Afro-Asian Nations Attack NATO Arms Aid to Portugal

By Robert Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 8 (UPI)—NATO arms aid to Portugal came under heavy attack in the Security Council yesterday as Afro-Asian countries sought to penalize Portugal for the Nov. 23 attack on Guinea.

A five-nation Security Council mission, which visited Guinea, attributed the invasion to military and naval units of the Portuguese armed forces operating from neighboring Portuguese Guinea. Guinean political exiles were said also to have participated.

Afro-Asian delegations here have drafted a resolution which would "strongly condemn" Portugal's demand compensation for Guinea and, without specifically mentioning NATO, request other countries to end any arms assistance to Portugal.

Original language warning Portugal that, in the event of repetition, the Security Council would meet to take action under Chapter VII of the UN Charter dealing with sanctions—was softened to delete the direct reference to Chapter VII.

Concession to West

This move was intended to relieve Western qualms about the invocation of Chapter VII, since the original version could have commanded the votes of only seven of the 16 council members.

One council member said last

night that the new version probably would obtain 11 favorable votes this afternoon, with the United States, Britain and France abstaining because of the veiled reference to NATO and Spain because of its close relations with Portugal.

Yesterday's Big-Four meeting on the Middle East was postponed until tomorrow because of the extended Security Council session.

In another action the General Assembly voted to establish the United Nations Volunteers, an international youth corps of economic development workers modeled partly on the Peace Corps.

The corps, which has been a particular project of Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran, will come into existence Jan. 1 and will be administered by the UN Development Program.

By overwhelmingly favorable votes, the General Assembly approved 11 disarmament items including a study of the economic and social consequences of the continued arms race. It asked for a moratorium on all testing and deployment of nuclear weapon systems, endorsed the new treaty barring weapons of mass destruction from the seabed, called for more adherence to the Latin-American nuclear-free zone and sought implementation of protocols against use of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

Basque Trial Judge Refuses Testimony on Torture Charge

(Continued from Page 1) on other charges concerning ETA activities. The use of a court-martial is one of the most sensitive points about this trial, and President Ordovas moved in quickly.

Q—Do you know why, at one point, you were tried by . . .

Pres.—Irrelevant.

Q—Can I finish my question?

Pres.—No, sir.

Q—But questions must be finished before they can be ruled irrelevant.

Finally, Col. Ordovas allowed him to finish the question and immediately ruled it irrelevant.

Another lawyer, Miguel Castells, began:

Q—You say you were mistreated?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—How were you mistreated?

Pres.—You may say you were mistreated. You may not say how you were mistreated. We are not trying the police here.

Q—Do you feel you have freedom to answer here?

A—No, sir.

The strongest confrontation between the lawyers and the court came when the central figure of the whole trial, Francisco Izzo, took the stand. He is charged with hiding in the stairwell of Inspector Manzanas' house and pumping four bullets into him.

Unusually Short

Mr. Izzo, an unusually short, round-faced man of 29, got up before the tribunal, his hands behind his back. His lawyer, Jose Antonio Echevarrieta, began to question him.

Mr. Echevarrieta's presence was dramatic. He is a thin pale man with a beard, who holds himself on crutches because of a childhood illness. His brother, Francisco Javier, a member of ETA, was killed in an ambush by the police after he and a companion had killed a civil guard in a gunfight. It was in revenge for his death that ETA says it ordered the death of Inspector Manzanas.

President Ordovas was at his strictest with Mr. Izzo and his lawyer. Mr. Echevarrieta tried to ask about the months Mr. Izzo spent in solitary confinement but the judge ruled out each answer. He tried to ask about Mr. Izzo's 24-hour ride in a police wagon, manacled, in mid-summer, from Cadiz prison to Burgos. He was cut off. He tried to ask about his interrogations.

Q—Were you visited by police inspectors in Cadiz prison?

Pres.—Irrelevant.

Q—But this is in the court record.

A—Irrelevant.

Q—Sir, it is six deaths that are being asked.

By this point, Mr. Echevarrieta, leaning forward on his crutches,

was almost shouting at the judge: "I have been denied 77 percent of the proofs I asked for, and more than half the witnesses." He turned to Mr. Izzo and said very loudly: "I have just one question then. Did you kill Inspector Manzanas?"

"No," said Mr. Izzo, very softly.

Pistol-Packing Priest

BURGOS, Dec. 8 (AP)—A Catholic priest stunned the court-martial tonight by proudly proclaiming he is a member of a secret Basque guerrilla organization and had packed a pistol for more than six months before he was arrested.

Juan Echave Garicachayela, 37, began his testimony in the Burgos trial by telling the president of the court that the court-martial is "a reference to the issue of community finance."

Mr. Echave argued that Britain should not be forced to adapt more quickly to EEC financial regulations than existing EEC members were doing themselves.

The priest had on his clerical collar but the rest of his clothes were civilian. His testimony followed that of six other defendants.

The balding priest is accused of banditry, terrorism and possession of arms, with 70 years' imprisonment asked. He admitted under questioning to possession of the pistol, which he said, he carried to defend himself against police.

Beihl Still Missing

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Dec. 8.—The whereabouts of Eugen Beihl, 59, kidnapped West German honorary consul remained unknown tonight.

Mr. Beihl was believed abducted by Basque terrorists last Tuesday night at his home here. Letters from the terrorists have said Mr. Beihl will suffer the same fate as the 16 Basques being tried in Burgos.

Civil Guard Victim Dies

BRUSSELS, Dec. 8 (AP)—A 31-year-old Basque terrorist died today at his home in a demonstration against the torture of a comrade who died in a hospital here today, police said.

Roberto Perez Jaurregui was shot in the stomach when police opened fire after demonstrators refused to disperse.

French Say Charge Unjustified

PARIS, Dec. 8 (Reuters)—French officials today described as unjustified the charge that the Paris government had failed to help in the search for Eugen Beihl, the West German honorary consul kidnapped in San Sebastian.

Today's report in the International Herald Tribune quoted a spokesman for Mr. Beihl's family as saying the French government had done nothing to help, though the consul's wife and daughter were sure Mr. Beihl had been taken across the border into France.

Officials here said these were "gratuitous and absolutely unjustified assertions."

Cutter's Officer Wept at Order To Return Seaman

(Continued from Page 1) acceptance of the five-year trans-

ition period but pointing out that "serious problems" remained—a reference to the issue of community finance.

Mr. Echave argued that Britain should not be forced to adapt more quickly to EEC financial regulations than existing EEC members were doing themselves.

The priest had on his clerical collar but the rest of his clothes were civilian. His testimony followed that of six other defendants.

The balding priest is accused of banditry, terrorism and possession of arms, with 70 years' imprisonment asked. He admitted under questioning to possession of the pistol, which he said, he carried to defend himself against police.

Lions Not Very Happy

BRUSSELS, Dec. 8 (AP)—A group of unhappy lions among the Sir's foreign ministers today with his request for a re-examination of Britain's financial contribution after it becomes a member.

"I am not very happy about it," said Dutch Foreign Minister Joseph Luns. "It sounds as if he wants to make up a balance of profits and losses."

The West Germans felt the same way, he added.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann said: "We will not accept that the question of financing being dissatisfied from the other problems."

Envoy Suggests Israel, Jordan Begin Talks First

PARIS, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Israeli ambassador to France today suggested that Israel and Jordan begin negotiating without waiting for Egypt.

"That might be a key to the events to come," commented Abner Ben-Natanya at a luncheon meeting of the Anglo-American Press Association. He said that Israeli-Jordanian negotiations could be "an opening" to Israeli-Egyptian negotiations.

"It is no longer a war of attrition," he said. "It is a war of nerves." He added that "we have very strong nerves" but that "I personally believe something will be worked out."

Etoile to Be Renamed De Gaulle on Dec. 15

PARIS, Dec. 8 (UPI)—Despite opposition from some Parisians, the Place de l'Etoile definitely will be renamed in honor of the late Gen. Charles de Gaulle at a ceremony on Dec. 15, the city council announced today.

The city council decided four days after De Gaulle's death on Nov. 9 to rename the place. A Committee for the Defense of the Place de l'Etoile was formed immediately and said that it had 40,000 signatures on petitions protesting the change.

Britain Takes

A Firm Line

Against Strike
Political Protest Adds to Turmoil

(Continued from Page 1) hand behind the employers' backbone in this case, the electricity cuts seem likely to go on for an extended period. They result from union members' refusal to work overtime and from disruptive tactics.

Northern Ireland is the area hit the worst so far. A state of emergency was declared in the province last night to prohibit "wasteful" uses of electricity.

Under the order, no one in Ulster may use an electric kettle to heat water, or electrical radiators to warm rooms if alternative heating methods are available. The penalty for violation is three months in jail or a fine of \$40.

Traffic lights went out suddenly in various parts of London and other cities during the day. Telephones went out in the big insurance and banking and stock exchange offices in the City of London, the financial district, because the power to operate telephone switchboards suddenly went off.

Electricity officials pleaded for stores and homes to stop unnecessary uses of power, but the response was not overwhelming. A spokesman for the Electricity Board declared himself "bitterly disappointed." In Leeds, an angry electricity official said the main shopping area looked like "a bloody festival."

Soviet leaders may also believe that they stand a good chance of reaching some agreement with the United States in the next year or in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks being held in Helsinki. This, too, could be a reason for the stand still on defense spending.

The 1971 defense budget forms only 11.4 percent of total planned spending of 160.6 billion rubles (about \$197.60 billion) and is the same figure as Mr. Garibov announced a year ago for 1970.

Effectively, this is the first time since 1965 that the Soviet defense budget has not increased over the preceding year.

Brake on Income

On the domestic front, Western analysts believe that the planned growth in real income for the Soviet people—4.7 percent—is the lowest at least since 1965, although the actual growth has occasionally fallen below this.

They also point to a real income growth this year of 5.2 percent announced today by Mr. Balakov. The 1970 plan called for only 5 percent.

Thus, while production of consumer goods is due to rise by 7.4 percent next year, the Kremlin hopes to deflate the economy by slowing down the growth in the amount of money available to buy them, the analysts said.

Qui Nhon Americans Mobbed After GI's Shot Kills Youth

QUI NHON, South Vietnam, Dec. 8 (AP)—Bands of rock-throwing demonstrators roamed South Vietnam's fourth-largest city tonight in continuing anti-American rioting triggered by the fatal shooting of a Vietnamese high school boy.

Informants said three American civilians had to be evacuated by helicopter from the roof of a hotel to escape the clutches of a mob. They were flown to a U.S. air base half a mile away.

Earlier in the day demonstrators

chanting "Yankee go home" ransacked a bar frequented by Americans, burned a jeep and stoned U.S. military offices, vehicles and informants. Both villages are in South Vietnam.

National police reinforced by territorial militia and Vietnamese police fought back with riot gas and clubs, injuring several students.

Worst Since 1966

Spectators described it as one of the worst civil disturbances in Qui Nhon since 1966, when students rioted against the Saigon regime in this city 275 miles northeast of the capital.

According to informed U.S. sources the demonstrators, estimated at 2,500 to 4,000 strong today, were demanding that the American soldier who shot and killed the youth be turned over to South Vietnamese authorities for immediate trial.

The soldier, who was not identified, was in custody, and the incident that touched off the rioting was under investigation by military officials.

Soldier's Shot

The sources said that the incident that touched off the demonstrations occurred at 2 p.m. yesterday when a group of Vietnamese youths climbed aboard an American Army truck carrying boxes of rounds and tried to steal some of them.

One of the two soldiers riding in the truck fired a shot in warning, the sources said. The shot struck and killed the high school student, who was standing nearby but was not involved in the theft.

The dead student, the sources said, was from Bo De (Buddhist) high school, which has a politically conscious student body made up largely of An Quang Buddhists.

The An Quang Buddhists are the most militantly anti-government faction among South Vietnam's Buddhists.

Several students paraded the dead boy's body through the

40 Dead Killed

South Vietnamese headquarters reported 40 Communists killed in three fights in the Mekong delta, including 12 in the continuing sweep into the U. Minh Forest. South Vietnamese casualties were reported as light.

In Cambodia, survivors of a government battalion which suffered heavy casualties on the northern front made their way to other government units near Peam Chikang, a district capital 37 miles north of Phnom Penh. A spokesman said it was not clear whether Cambodian troops or Communist forces held Peam Chikang.

A report from Phnom Penh said it appeared likely the Cambodian troops had been overrun and the town is in Communist hands.

Can't Evacuate Wounded

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, Dec. 8 (AP)—About 200 Cambodian soldiers were reported wounded and dying yesterday because the high command had no way to get them to hospitals.

He commented as he blocked for the second time immediate consideration of a resolution commanding the Army and Air Force rescue raiders for heroism.

Sen. Fulbright asked for and received a unanimous Senate agreement to have the resolution referred to his Foreign Relations Committee for a period of ten days which would bring it back to the floor before adjournment, now expected about Dec. 19.

The resolution was introduced by Sen. Robert J. Dole, R., Kan., a leading administration spokesman on the floor.

Sen. Dole introduced the same resolution a few days after the raid was revealed by the Pentagon last month but Sen. Fulbright blocked an immediate vote on the grounds that it might be misunderstood as Senate endorsement of administration

JPK/00150

Break With 'Old School'

State Dept. Reveals Reforms To Modernize U.S. Diplomacy

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Secretary of state and their top aides, failing to stimulate "new ideas," have abandoned foreign policy leadership to Pentagon intelligence and White House officials, a State Department self-reform study charged today.

In the last quarter century, the highly self-satisfied report said, "individual secretaries and officers of the department and the Foreign Service have played vital, creative roles at different times"

"With the exception of an active

Women's Lib Eyes Global Strike in 1971

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP).—A leader of the U.S. Women's Liberation movement has called for a strike of women around the world for equal rights with men.

Betty Friedan said: "We women of the world must unite, and in about a year we will have a world women's strike." She added that she hopes the planning conference can be held in Europe.

Kate Millett, author of "Sexual Politics," proposed the formation of WOW—the World Organization for Women.

They spoke at a reception for women UN delegates attended by about 200 women—and some men.

N.Y. Court Stays Calif. Extradition Of Angela Davis

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP).—A stay of extradition was granted to philosophy professor Angela Davis today by the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court.

Judge Arthur Markewich granted the stay pending the submission of appeal papers Thursday to the Appellate Division.

Miss Davis was arraigned in October in Criminal Court here on a California fugitive warrant charging her with murder and kidnapping in connection with the San Rafael courthouse shootout in which a judge and three other persons were killed.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller signed the extradition warrant for Miss Davis's return on Nov. 17. Her lawyers subsequently appealed.

Lunokhod Said Functioning Again

BOCHUM, West Germany, Dec. 8 (AP).—The Bochum observatory reported it received the first signals from the unmanned Soviet moon vehicle Lunokhod-1 after it "awoke" today following 14 days of lunar night.

Director Heinz Kaminski said the observatory registered the signals flashed earthward from 2101 GMT to 2107 GMT. Mr. Kaminski described the reception as excellent.

Lunokhod-1 had explored the lunar surface for eight days after landing aboard Luna-17 Nov. 17. The solar battery-powered craft ceased functioning Nov. 24 when the lunar night began.

GE Will Enter All Phases Of Entertainment Business

By Jack Gould

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (NYT).—The General Electric Co., the world's largest manufacturer of electrical and electronics equipment, announced plans today to enter all phases of the entertainment production business.

The company created a new subsidiary to be called Tomorrow Productions, Inc., and named Thomas W. Moore as president. Mr. Moore is a former president of the American Broadcasting Co. television network.

General Electric initially will engage in closed-circuit distribution of sports and other attractions to theaters and cable TV systems, acquire firms which can produce programs for television networks or syndicated shows for individual stations, invest in feature-length motion pictures and later explore financial opportunities in the legitimate stage.

Donald D. Scarff, GE vice-president in charge of consumer products, said at a news conference here that the huge corporation hopes its new subsidiary will match "the growth potential of the parent company's other venture businesses." He characterized GE objectives in show business as "quite high" but regarded them as "quite realistic."

Tried to Buy ABC, CBS In recent years GE has made discreet inquiries about purchasing either the American Broadcasting Co. or the Columbia Broadcasting System but abandoned exploratory talks upon realization that such transactions might collapse after months or even years of hearings before the Federal Communications Commission.

While GE owns three profitable TV stations in Schenectady, N.Y., Denver and Nashville, the company has been primarily identified with the manufacture of large industrial electrical equipment and championship prize fights.



Associated Press
ALL THE WAY HOME—This little piggy cried because he wanted to stay home. Born and bred an Englishman, he saw no reason to leave his Berkshire Pig Improvement Farm, but the men around him did. Although he tried to run away, this little piggy—with 751 others shipped to Canada—was caught and went to market.

Nixon Bids Congress Stall Rail Strike

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (WP).—President Nixon asked Congress last night to block a nationwide railroad strike for 45 days, but a rail union leader said early today he will order a strike to begin at 12:01 EST in defiance of any action by Congress, the White House or federal courts.

The President's plan, aimed at averting a "crippling stoppage" in the pre-Christmas season, was announced after leaders of four unions refused to voluntarily extend the strike date, the White House said.

In all, there are 500 changes drawn up by about 250 professional diplomats under Deputy Secretary William B. Macomber.

No single proposal in the 610-pages of 13 task force studies is drastic. But if adopted in complete form, the changes would amount to the most sweeping reorganization since World War II.

Ideas Circulated

Some of the proposals are already being put into effect. Others are circulating through the department for recommendations on how they might best be implemented.

All are bound in a document entitled "Diplomacy for the Seventies." Among the proposals:

- A policy to identify U.S. foreign policy goals and set priorities in applying funds and manpower.

- Semi-automatic promotion of Foreign Service career officers through their middle grades to promote creative thinking in the diplomatic corps.

Under the present system, a career diplomat is graded for promotion by his immediate boss. This procedure, the reformers noted, "can act as a powerful deterrent" against the diplomat's voicing opinions opposing those of his supervisor.

- Also to spur fresh ideas, a challenge or "devil's advocate" proceeding to be applied against proposals offered to State Department leaders.

- Creation of a new category of "foreign affairs specialists" to take over civil service and Foreign Service staff specialist jobs requiring special knowledge not expected of regular career diplomats.

- Special emphasis on executive potential in promoting diplomats from middle to senior grades.

- Trimming down the number of positions occupied by senior officers, giving greater responsibilities to younger diplomats.

Senate Unit's Vote Regarded As Assuring Health Program

By Vincent J. Burke

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Extra job tax could range as high as \$34 a year on jobs paying \$9,000 or more. The employee and his employer would each pay half.

That was the significance of the 13-2 vote by which the Senate Finance Committee yesterday approved a plan that would insure almost all Americans under 65 against catastrophic medical costs.

The committee's plan would pay 80 percent of the annual cost of doctors' bills in excess of \$2,000 for each family, or household, and 80 percent of hospital bills after the first 60 days of hospitalization.

The payments would be made from a special trust fund, fueled by new social security taxes. The

"law says we can strike at 12:01 a.m. Dec. 10. We intend to do that," said Mr. Dennis. "The chances are, regardless of what I did, that members of our union will strike."

He warned his union members—200,000 of the total 500,000 workers involved—that union officials could face jail sentences and the union could be heavily fined if there is a strike.

Under the present system, a career diplomat is graded for promotion by his immediate boss. This procedure, the reformers noted, "can act as a powerful deterrent" against the diplomat's voicing opinions opposing those of his supervisor.

• Also to spur fresh ideas, a challenge or "devil's advocate" proceeding to be applied against proposals offered to State Department leaders.

- Creation of a new category of "foreign affairs specialists" to take over civil service and Foreign Service staff specialist jobs requiring special knowledge not expected of regular career diplomats.

- Special emphasis on executive potential in promoting diplomats from middle to senior grades.

- Trimming down the number of positions occupied by senior officers, giving greater responsibilities to younger diplomats.

The most powerful railroad union, that of Mr. Dennis, is demanding a higher money settlement than the 37 percent increase over three years recommended by a White House commission. The other three unions have not officially announced a strike, but have said they will honor the clerks' picket lines.

The White House said today Mr. Nixon is not considering making a further appeal to the railroad unions if they go ahead with the threat to strike, whether or not such action is outlawed by Congress. Reuters reported. A White House spokesman said that if the unions defied any legislation, that would be a matter for the courts.

He also said a strike would create a situation in which unemployment would be over 20 percent.

The commission, established by the 1948 law which created the U.S. Information Agency, submits periodic reports to Congress on USIA's activities and advises the President and the USIA director on the agency's effectiveness.

The most powerful railroad union, that of Mr. Dennis, is demanding a higher money settlement than the 37 percent increase over three years recommended by a White House commission.

The other three unions have not officially announced a strike, but have said they will honor the clerks' picket lines.

The White House said today Mr. Nixon is not considering making a further appeal to the railroad unions if they go ahead with the threat to strike, whether or not such action is outlawed by Congress. Reuters reported. A White House spokesman said that if the unions defied any legislation, that would be a matter for the courts.

He also said a strike would create a situation in which unemployment would be over 20 percent.

The commission, established by the 1948 law which created the U.S. Information Agency, submits periodic reports to Congress on USIA's activities and advises the President and the USIA director on the agency's effectiveness.

The most powerful railroad union, that of Mr. Dennis, is demanding a higher money settlement than the 37 percent increase over three years recommended by a White House commission.

The other three unions have not officially announced a strike, but have said they will honor the clerks' picket lines.

The White House said today Mr. Nixon is not considering making a further appeal to the railroad unions if they go ahead with the threat to strike, whether or not such action is outlawed by Congress. Reuters reported. A White House spokesman said that if the unions defied any legislation, that would be a matter for the courts.

He also said a strike would create a situation in which unemployment would be over 20 percent.

The commission, established by the 1948 law which created the U.S. Information Agency, submits periodic reports to Congress on USIA's activities and advises the President and the USIA director on the agency's effectiveness.

The most powerful railroad union, that of Mr. Dennis, is demanding a higher money settlement than the 37 percent increase over three years recommended by a White House commission.

The other three unions have not officially announced a strike, but have said they will honor the clerks' picket lines.

The White House said today Mr. Nixon is not considering making a further appeal to the railroad unions if they go ahead with the threat to strike, whether or not such action is outlawed by Congress. Reuters reported. A White House spokesman said that if the unions defied any legislation, that would be a matter for the courts.

He also said a strike would create a situation in which unemployment would be over 20 percent.

The commission, established by the 1948 law which created the U.S. Information Agency, submits periodic reports to Congress on USIA's activities and advises the President and the USIA director on the agency's effectiveness.

The most powerful railroad union, that of Mr. Dennis, is demanding a higher money settlement than the 37 percent increase over three years recommended by a White House commission.

The other three unions have not officially announced a strike, but have said they will honor the clerks' picket lines.

The White House said today Mr. Nixon is not considering making a further appeal to the railroad unions if they go ahead with the threat to strike, whether or not such action is outlawed by Congress. Reuters reported. A White House spokesman said that if the unions defied any legislation, that would be a matter for the courts.

He also said a strike would create a situation in which unemployment would be over 20 percent.

The commission, established by the 1948 law which created the U.S. Information Agency, submits periodic reports to Congress on USIA's activities and advises the President and the USIA director on the agency's effectiveness.

The most powerful railroad union, that of Mr. Dennis, is demanding a higher money settlement than the 37 percent increase over three years recommended by a White House commission.

The other three unions have not officially announced a strike, but have said they will honor the clerks' picket lines.

The White House said today Mr. Nixon is not considering making a further appeal to the railroad unions if they go ahead with the threat to strike, whether or not such action is outlawed by Congress. Reuters reported. A White House spokesman said that if the unions defied any legislation, that would be a matter for the courts.

He also said a strike would create a situation in which unemployment would be over 20 percent.

The commission, established by the 1948 law which created the U.S. Information Agency, submits periodic reports to Congress on USIA's activities and advises the President and the USIA director on the agency's effectiveness.

The most powerful railroad union, that of Mr. Dennis, is demanding a higher money settlement than the 37 percent increase over three years recommended by a White House commission.

The other three unions have not officially announced a strike, but have said they will honor the clerks' picket lines.

The White House said today Mr. Nixon is not considering making a further appeal to the railroad unions if they go ahead with the threat to strike, whether or not such action is outlawed by Congress. Reuters reported. A White House spokesman said that if the unions defied any legislation, that would be a matter for the courts.

He also said a strike would create a situation in which unemployment would be over 20 percent.

The commission, established by the 1948 law which created the U.S. Information Agency, submits periodic reports to Congress on USIA's activities and advises the President and the USIA director on the agency's effectiveness.

The most powerful railroad union, that of Mr. Dennis, is demanding a higher money settlement than the 37 percent increase over three years recommended by a White House commission.

The other three unions have not officially announced a strike, but have said they will honor the clerks' picket lines.

The White House said today Mr. Nixon is not considering making a further appeal to the railroad unions if they go ahead with the threat to strike, whether or not such action is outlawed by Congress. Reuters reported. A White House spokesman said that if the unions defied any legislation, that would be a matter for the courts.

He also said a strike would create a situation in which unemployment would be over 20 percent.

The commission, established by the 1948 law which created the U.S. Information Agency, submits periodic reports to Congress on USIA's activities and advises the President and the USIA director on the agency's effectiveness.

The most powerful railroad union, that of Mr. Dennis, is demanding a higher money settlement than the 37 percent increase over three years recommended by a White House commission.

The other three unions have not officially announced a strike, but have said they will honor the clerks' picket lines.

The White House said today Mr. Nixon is not considering making a further appeal to the railroad unions if they go ahead with the threat to strike, whether or not such action is outlawed by Congress. Reuters reported. A White House spokesman said that if the unions defied any legislation, that would be a matter for the courts.

He also said a strike would create a situation in which unemployment would be over 20 percent.

The commission, established by the 1948 law which created the U.S. Information Agency, submits periodic reports to Congress on USIA's activities and advises the President and the USIA director on the agency's effectiveness.

The most powerful railroad union, that of Mr. Dennis, is demanding a higher money settlement than the 37 percent increase over three years recommended by a White House commission.

The other three unions have not officially announced a strike, but have said they will honor the clerks' picket lines.

The White House said today Mr. Nixon is not considering making a further appeal to the railroad unions if they go ahead with the threat to strike, whether or not such action is outlawed by Congress. Reuters reported. A White House spokesman said that if the unions defied any legislation, that would be a matter for the courts.

He also said a strike would create a situation in which unemployment would be over 20 percent.

The commission, established by the 1948 law which created the U.S. Information Agency, submits periodic reports to Congress on USIA's activities and advises the President and the USIA director on the agency's effectiveness.

The most powerful railroad union, that of Mr. Dennis, is demanding a higher money settlement than the 37 percent increase over three years recommended by a White House commission.

The other three unions have not officially announced a strike, but have said they will honor the clerks' picket lines.

The White House said today Mr. Nixon is not considering making a further appeal to the railroad unions if they go ahead with the threat to strike, whether or not such action is outlawed by Congress. Reuters reported. A White House spokesman said that if the unions defied any legislation, that would be a matter for the courts.

He also said a strike would create a situation in which unemployment would be over 20 percent.

The commission, established by the 1948 law which created the U.S. Information Agency, submits periodic reports to Congress on USIA's activities and advises the President and the USIA director on the agency's effectiveness.

The most powerful railroad union, that of Mr. Dennis, is demanding a higher money settlement than the 37 percent increase over three years recommended by a White House commission.

The other three unions have not officially announced a strike, but have said they will honor the clerks' picket lines.

</div

Deflation by Persuasion

The chairman of the Federal Reserve Board will not please a number of important interests by his analysis of the current anomaly of rising wages and costs in a time of decreasing employment. Union labor, as represented by Mr. George Meany, has attacked Mr. Burns's speech on the rather absurd ground that it represents a return to the 19th-century "trickle down" theory of prosperity. Others, including those Democrats who want an income policy enforced by wage and price controls, will find that Mr. Burns's proposals lack teeth.

They do. But it is by no means clear that legal teeth in any incomes policy under present conditions will really bite. Mr. Nixon, for example, has asked for legislation extending the bargaining time on railway labor contracts, to prevent the threatened strike on the rail lines. The unions not only oppose the legislation, but some have asserted they will face any consequences imposed by such a law. And this is in an area which has long accepted legal inhibitions on the right to strike, and whose economic health hardly provides the kind of incentive to seek large wage increases that might inspire the workers of, say, the automobile industry.

Nor does the example of Canada, whose government has virtually given up trying to establish an incomes policy, or that of Great Britain, which is plagued by a rash of strikes because of the possibility of legislation limiting that economic weapon, provide much encouragement to those who hope to level off costs of production quickly.

In the United States, the successful mail strike, first of its kind among federal employees, and the large number of strikes that have either taken place or are imminent among local and state civil service employees, show that there is little willingness to obey, and little power to enforce, laws and customs against strikes. And while it may be argued that if price controls were put in effect, the incentive to seek higher wages would be less, this does not necessarily follow. Labor unions have become highly sophisticated in translating living costs in terms that seem to justify increases, and if that fails, there is always the argument that parity should be established with some other trade or industry.

In plain fact, it is far easier to enforce laws controlling corporations than those operating against unions. Jailing leaders and fining union treasurers do not necessarily work, if the rank-and-file is determined to strike anyhow, and old-fashioned strike-breaking is virtually impossible in today's complex technology. The power of government and the pressures of public opinion may—only may—permit an enforceable incomes policy during a great war. The Vietnamese conflict is only an exacerbating factor.

Persuasion, and the numerous ancillary suggestions made by Mr. Burns, may help to reduce inflationary pressures in the United States. The process could be long, and certainly is delicate and confusing. But it is not likely that any short cuts will be found at this point in the economic cycle.

The Dilemma of Vietnam's Refugees

The government of South Vietnam last year found a virtually foolproof way to reduce its war relief rolls. It simply stopped counting refugees. Thus, the General Accounting Office has just reported to the Senate judiciary subcommittee on refugees, the refugee tally fell from "a high of over 14 million in February to a low of 268,000 in December." Lewis Carroll—better, George Orwell—would have admired Saigon's prowess at preventing the problems of people from undermining the triumphs of bureaucracy. And they say South Vietnam is an "underdeveloped" country.

* * *

It is not the count of refugees, however, so much as their condition which fills out this latest study stirred by Senator Kennedy's subcommittee. (People made miserable by war who don't leave home—there are an estimated half-million of these—are not considered "refugees" in Vietnam, by the way.) "Social welfare is a relatively new responsibility for the GVN [Saigon government]," the General Accounting Office goes on. "Traditionally such services were provided to needy individuals by large, tightly knit groupings of several generations of relatives. The war, however, caused burdens which exceeded the capability of the family groups and required the GVN's assistance." That Saigon has fallen woefully short in refugee care—a social fact which cannot fail to have great political significance—is the substance of the accounting office's report.

In releasing it, Senator Kennedy makes his own outrage plain. His reaction, how-

ever, raises troubling questions. Refugee programs in South Vietnam are thoroughly "Vietnamized." As the GAO notes, "program improvements are dependent on GVN actions and the emphasis they give to U.S. advisers' suggestions." This presents a real dilemma for those Americans who feel a responsibility to help the civilians whose lives have been deranged by an American-directed war. To work through a Vietnamese bureaucracy which has other values and other political considerations in mind is to court the frustration elaborated by the GAO. Yet for Americans to take over welfare, while they are retiring from the war, is neither to be desired nor imagined. What, then, can be done?

* * *

Mr. Kennedy's suggestion is that Washington shift from Vietnamizing the war, a course which he believes only prolongs the war and extends the suffering of the people, to negotiating a settlement at Paris. He asks, in other words, that Mr. Nixon reverse his basic policy. To us, this is an unproductive suggestion: A refugee program in Saigon which depends on a political turnaround in Washington cannot offer refugees much succor. An alternative, though not a very satisfactory one, is indicated by the release of the GAO report, part of Senator Kennedy's compassionate five-year effort to shine a spotlight on the refugees' customarily concealed plight. He hopes to shame Saigon and Washington into caring better and more for the broken people of South Vietnam.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The SST Decision

The historic vote by the United States Senate against further support for Boeing's supersonic transport has far-reaching implications, not least for Britain. It is at once a clear sign of the astonishing swing in American attitudes on environmental matters and of new determination not to let short-term technological or economic arguments win every time against longer-term considerations. The Senate has turned down the aircraft despite 12 percent unemployment in Seattle, the home of Boeing, and predictions that if built it would boost the economy by \$21 billion. It was, therefore, a brave decision. (But) the vote could hardly come at a more awkward time for Britain. Having withdrawn from the European and British Aircraft Corporation airbus projects, the government has made the whole future of the aircraft industry depend on a decision on Concorde. Our entire aircraft policy, already confused, has now become a sad mess that the government cannot control; more radical thinking than ever is now called for.

—From *Ultima Hora* (Rio de Janeiro).

* * *

For the first time a Swiss diplomat has fallen victim to a kind of modern criminality which seems to flourish most luxuriantly in Latin America. The following would seem to be part of the background of the case: Two urban guerrillas, both determined opponents of the present military regime in Brazil, turned up in Geneva in November to testify before the International Jurists Commission about "conditions in Brazil." At that time, shortly after the hijacking of a Swissair jet by Palestinian guerrillas, they also issued public statements justifying kidnapping and airliner hijacking as tools of political struggle. Such an attitude leads inevitably to an escalation of violence.

—From *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 9, 1895

PARIS—A manifesto takes place in Madrid today such as seems peculiar to England. The entire population will be in the procession, headed by the chiefs of the most diverse political parties, for the purpose of protesting against the actions of the Council Municipal. There is such unanimity about this protestation in the cause of honesty that no troubles are feared.

Fifty Years Ago

December 9, 1920

VERDUN—with simple ceremony, in which the hearers' hearts were thrilled by patriotic speeches, the monument over the "Trench of Bayonets" was presented today by Mr. Hugh Wallace, the American Ambassador, and was accepted by President Millerand. The ceremony was another striking demonstration of Franco-American amity. President Millerand, in accepting this testimonial of American friendship for France, paid eloquent tribute to his brother-in-arms, the American doughboy.



© Herblock

"Remember the Good Old Days When We Were 'the Fuzz'?"

Pompidou—III: Europe

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The most significant development in French foreign policy since Georges Pompidou succeeded Charles de Gaulle at the helm is a genuine desire to bring Britain into the European Common Market and an absolute conviction that this will occur.

De Gaulle had twice vetoed the British application although, at the end of his presidency, there were indications he was gradually changing his mind. But Pompidou is now quite unequivocal and resolute on this issue. He acknowledges that opinion polls still indicate perhaps two-thirds of England's voters oppose the move but he believes this mood will change.

Apparently he feels the English are more governable than the French and will accept the proclaimed insistence of their political leaders that Britain must join "Europe." Moreover, he is said to believe British analysts still maximize the agricultural adjustment needs and minimize industrial benefits that will accrue.

This shift from doubts—if not active hostility—on British admission to all-out support represents an immensely important new factor in Western diplomacy. The French president himself believes such a Common Market enlargement will help wind up problems now existing between the United States and Europe.

No Nuclear Link

The positive policy on expanding the Market is not in any way linked to Anglo-French nuclear-sharing, a subject often bruited during the past decade and at least once discussed by De Gaulle and former Prime Minister Macmillan.

Theoretically, this idea is still considered possible by Paris and acceptable both for "Europe" and the North Atlantic Alliance, of which (as distinct from the NATO organization) France continues a member.

But it is thought here that London is not free to take part because of binding obligations to the United States in exchange for American atomic aid. Anyway France is not requesting any such move to share.

Letters

Erotic Film Firsts

I see in today's Herald Tribune (Dec. 3) that "the first international erotic film festival opens in San Francisco." For what it is worth, the first international erotic film festival took place last week in Amsterdam (Nov. 26-29).

JASPER JAMES.

Amsterdam.

Myth-Making

A marvel of our time is the penchant of literate people for myths. I refer to your Nov. 25 editorial from The New York Times, "The Pope and 'Population.'" I presume The Times' editorialist is literate; it's evident that he lives in the world of myth. Clearly he believes that the Pope is pro-population-expansion.

Can't the man read? Has he ever read that the Pope has called for population growth? Where? Didn't he read *Humana Vitae*, which, while repudiating contraception, approved the principle of population control?

The ascertainable fact is the Pope's insistent support of sexual usage according to rational control. The contraceptives are insistently for sexual license with birth control. They're reaping a harvest of abortions and the septic fruits of sexiculture. Unable or unwilling to see themselves in the mirror, they

Indeed, the Pompidou administration is just as determined to build up the French nuclear force, although it does reckon that long-run future trends will be toward Anglo-French sharing within a "European" framework.

The French sense a common destiny with the British. They were both quite recently world powers. They have begun to develop more parallel policies as, for example, the French decision to cease selling light tanks and helicopters to South Africa because these can be used against guerrilla rebels, but to continue selling heavy weapons just as Britain prepares to do.

Likewise the French are pushing the two-nation "Concorde" supersonic jet regardless of economic difficulties. Pompidou apparently feels it would be a national defeat were the scheme to be abandoned.

Apparently he feels the English are more governable than the French and will accept the proclaimed insistence of their political leaders that Britain must join "Europe." Moreover, he is said to believe British analysts still maximize the agricultural adjustment needs and minimize industrial benefits that will accrue.

This shift from doubts—if not active hostility—on British admission to all-out support represents an immensely important new factor in Western diplomacy. The French president himself believes such a Common Market enlargement will help wind up problems now existing between the United States and Europe.

In judging Pompidou's foreign policy one might say that in a sense it has come geographically closer home to France, concerning itself less with distant parts (like Quebec) and therefore assuming more intensity in the two areas of its greatest concern.

It clearly hopes that a larger Common Market (including Britain and also Ireland, Denmark and

Portugal) will strengthen the vitality of this area, possibly in time to play more of a role in the European security conference Moscow continues to foster but which the West regards skeptically until a Berlin accord is arranged.

The French sense a common destiny with the British. They were both quite recently world powers. They have begun to develop more parallel policies as, for example, the French decision to cease selling light tanks and helicopters to South Africa because these can be used against guerrilla rebels, but to continue selling heavy weapons just as Britain prepares to do.

Likewise the French are pushing the two-nation "Concorde" supersonic jet regardless of economic difficulties. Pompidou apparently feels it would be a national defeat were the scheme to be abandoned.

In Pompidou's view, there has been a shrinkage in France's world pretensions but a concentration on two key areas: Europe and the Mediterranean-Africa region. Britain is obviously involved in both.

France has abandoned the vague idea that occasionally cropped up in former days—some sort of Mediterranean pact. It wants bilateral agreements on many issues with Mediterranean lands but no longer has the slightest interest in fostering an alliance.

In judging Pompidou's foreign policy one might say that in a sense it has come geographically closer home to France, concerning itself less with distant parts (like Quebec) and therefore assuming more intensity in the two areas of its greatest concern.

It clearly hopes that a larger Common Market (including Britain and also Ireland, Denmark and

Portugal) will strengthen the vitality of this area, possibly in time to play more of a role in the European security conference Moscow continues to foster but which the West regards skeptically until a Berlin accord is arranged.

The French sense a common destiny with the British. They were both quite recently world powers. They have begun to develop more parallel policies as, for example, the French decision to cease selling light tanks and helicopters to South Africa because these can be used against guerrilla rebels, but to continue selling heavy weapons just as Britain prepares to do.

Likewise the French are pushing the two-nation "Concorde" supersonic jet regardless of economic difficulties. Pompidou apparently feels it would be a national defeat were the scheme to be abandoned.

In Pompidou's view, there has been a shrinkage in France's world pretensions but a concentration on two key areas: Europe and the Mediterranean-Africa region. Britain is obviously involved in both.

France has abandoned the vague idea that occasionally cropped up in former days—some sort of Mediterranean pact. It wants bilateral agreements on many issues with

Mediterranean lands but no longer has the slightest interest in fostering an alliance.

In judging Pompidou's foreign policy one might say that in a sense it has come geographically closer home to France, concerning itself less with distant parts (like Quebec) and therefore assuming more intensity in the two areas of its greatest concern.

It clearly hopes that a larger Common Market (including Britain and also Ireland, Denmark and

Portugal) will strengthen the vitality of this area, possibly in time to play more of a role in the European security conference Moscow continues to foster but which the West regards skeptically until a Berlin accord is arranged.

The French sense a common destiny with the British. They were both quite recently world powers. They have begun to develop more parallel policies as, for example, the French decision to cease selling light tanks and helicopters to South Africa because these can be used against guerrilla rebels, but to continue selling heavy weapons just as Britain prepares to do.

Likewise the French are pushing the two-nation "Concorde" supersonic jet regardless of economic difficulties. Pompidou apparently feels it would be a national defeat were the scheme to be abandoned.

In Pompidou's view, there has been a shrinkage in France's world pretensions but a concentration on two key areas: Europe and the Mediterranean-Africa region. Britain is obviously involved in both.

France has abandoned the vague idea that occasionally cropped up in former days—some sort of Mediterranean pact. It wants bilateral agreements on many issues with

Mediterranean lands but no longer has the slightest interest in fostering an alliance.

In judging Pompidou's foreign policy one might say that in a sense it has come geographically closer home to France, concerning itself less with distant parts (like Quebec) and therefore assuming more intensity in the two areas of its greatest concern.

It clearly hopes that a larger Common Market (including Britain and also Ireland, Denmark and

Portugal) will strengthen the vitality of this area, possibly in time to play more of a role in the European security conference Moscow continues to foster but which the West regards skeptically until a Berlin accord is arranged.

The French sense a common destiny with the British. They were both quite recently world powers. They have begun to develop more parallel policies as, for example, the French decision to cease selling light tanks and helicopters to South Africa because these can be used against guerrilla rebels, but to continue selling heavy weapons just as Britain prepares to do.

Likewise the French are pushing the two-nation "Concorde" supersonic jet regardless of economic difficulties. Pompidou apparently feels it would be a national defeat were the scheme to be abandoned.

In Pompidou's view, there has been a shrinkage in France's world pretensions but a concentration on two key areas: Europe and the Mediterranean-Africa region. Britain is obviously involved in both.

France has abandoned the vague idea that occasionally cropped up in former days—some sort of Mediterranean pact. It wants bilateral agreements on many issues with

Mediterranean lands but no longer has the slightest interest in fostering an alliance.

In judging Pompidou's foreign policy one might say that in a sense it has come geographically closer home to France, concerning itself less with distant parts (like Quebec) and therefore assuming more intensity in the two areas of its greatest concern.

It clearly hopes that a larger Common Market (including Britain and also Ireland, Denmark and

Portugal) will strengthen the vitality of this area, possibly in time to play more of a role in the European security conference Moscow continues to foster but which the West regards skeptically until a Berlin accord is arranged.

The French sense a common destiny with the British. They were both quite recently world powers. They have begun to develop more parallel policies as, for example, the French decision to cease selling light tanks and helicopters to South Africa because these can be used against guerrilla rebels, but to continue selling heavy weapons just as Britain prepares to do.

Likewise the French are pushing the two-nation "Concorde" supersonic jet regardless of economic difficulties. Pompidou apparently feels it would be a national defeat were the scheme to be abandoned.

In Pompidou's view, there has been a shrinkage in France's world pretensions but a concentration on two key areas: Europe and the Mediterranean-Africa region. Britain is obviously involved in both.

France has abandoned the vague idea that occasionally cropped up in former days—some sort of Mediterranean pact. It wants bilateral agreements on many issues with

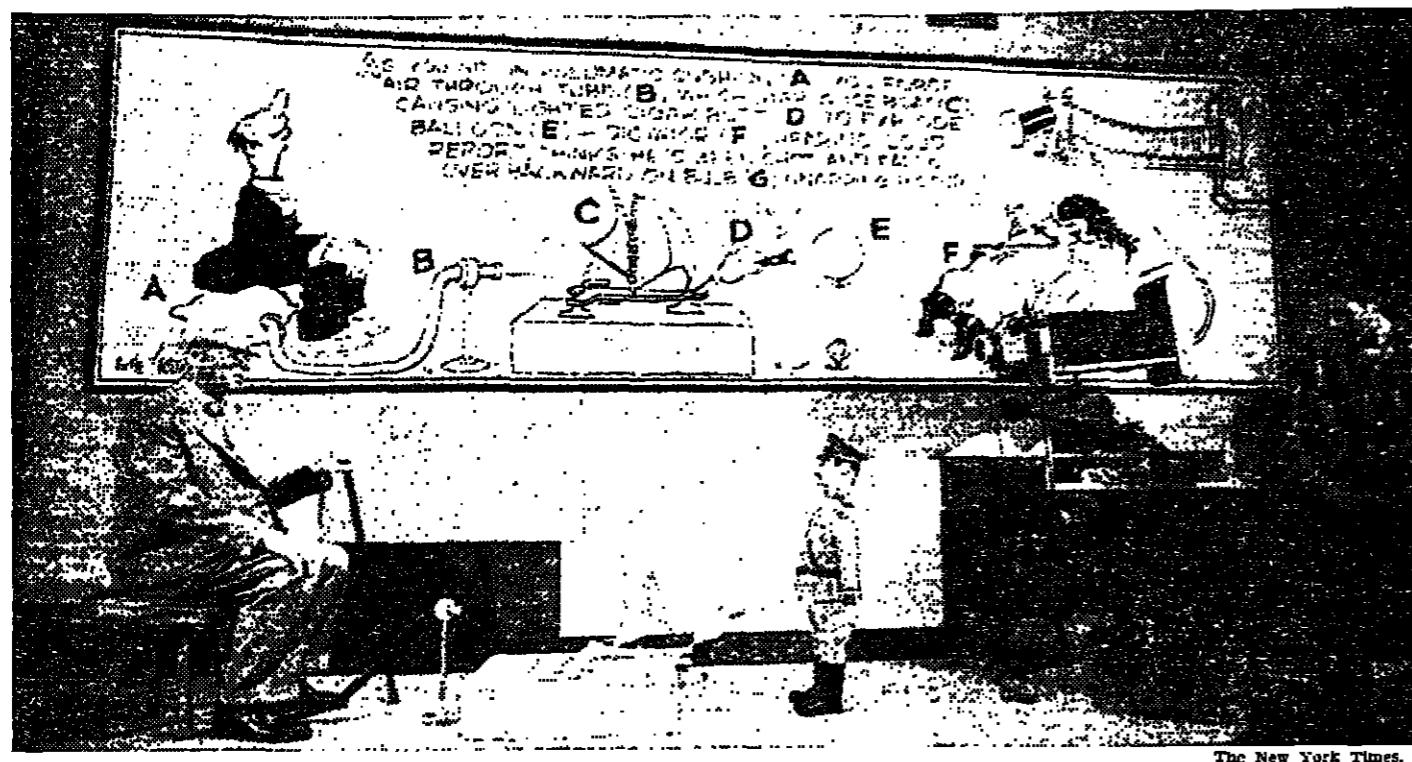
Mediterranean lands but no longer has the slightest interest in fostering an alliance.

In judging Pompidou's foreign policy one might say that in a sense it has come geographically closer home to France, concerning itself less with distant parts (like Quebec) and therefore assuming more intensity in the two areas of its greatest concern.

It clearly hopes that a larger Common Market (including Britain and also Ireland, Denmark and

Portugal) will strengthen the vitality of this area, possibly in time to play more of a role in the European security conference Moscow continues to foster but which the West regards skeptically until a Berlin accord is arranged.

The French sense a common destiny with the British. They were both quite recently world



Rube Goldberg and one of his "inventions" at an exhibition of his works at the Smithsonian this year.

Obituaries

Artist Rube Goldberg, 87, the 'Mad Inventor'

By Alden Whitman

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (NYT).—Rube Goldberg, 87, the comic artist and political cartoonist, died yesterday of cancer at his home here.

A satirist of American folkways, Mr. Goldberg created three comic strips that poked gentle fun at the foibles of life in the United States. These were "Boob McNutt," "Mike and Ike—They Look Alike," and "Lala Palooza." In addition, he was the inventor of "Foolish Questions," a single-thought cartoon without a continuing story. But perhaps his most enduring creation was Professor Lucifer Gorgonzola Butts, the inventor of marvelously complicated contraptions to accomplish phenomenally simple ends. An exhibition of some of these gadgets opened recently at the National Museum of History and Technology in Washington.

These ludicrously ingenious "inventions" became so generally known that Mr. Goldberg's name entered common speech and was accepted in Webster's Third International Dictionary. It defined the adjective "Rube Goldberg" as "one accomplishing by extremely complex roundabout means what actually hearing loud report, thinks he's



Rube Goldberg

or seemingly could be done simply." A working model of one whimsical device was built for the Washington show. Designed so that its operator could take his own polaroid colored picture, the "invention" contained these instructions: "As you sit on pneumatic cushion (A), you force air through tube (B) which starts iceboat (C), causing lighted cigar butt (D) to explode balloon (E). Dictator (F), who is hearing loud report, thinks he's

Czech Exile Tells Congress Russia Thrives on Cold War

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (UPI).—Ota Sik, former Czech Deputy Premier, told Congress today that a suppressive leadership in the Soviet Union thrives on "warlike tendencies among other nations, deterioration of the international situation and the revival of 'cold war' policies."

Mr. Sik, who was out of his country at the time of the Soviet intervention in 1968, now teaches economics at the University of Basel, in Switzerland. He was once a member of the Czech Communist

Prague to Try American as a Spy on Dec. 17

PRAGUE, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—A 27-year-old American, Fred Eddlin, will go on trial here on Dec. 17 on charges of subversion and being an agent of a foreign power, the U.S. Embassy said yesterday.

Mr. Eddlin of Rochester, N.Y., faces a prison sentence of three to ten years if convicted. He has been in prison here since his arrest, nearly five months ago.

Details of the charges against Mr. Eddlin are not known, an embassy spokesman said. A former employee of Radio Free Europe in Munich, he entered Czechoslovakia on July 25, and is believed to have been arrested a few days later.

Poland Holds American

WAREAW, Dec. 8 (AP).—An American engineer has been jailed for more than a month in Poland on suspicion of spying, the U.S. Embassy said last night.

A spokesman said that Polish-born Adam Müller, 43, was being held on "suspicion of committing an offense under a penal code article that provides a death sentence or a minimum of five years in jail for those who engage in espionage."

He was arrested at Walejow, southern Poland, on Oct. 31 while visiting his father there.

Romanian Airliner Toll Rises to 19

VIENNA, Dec. 8 (UPI).—The death toll in the crash of a Romanian airliner rose to 19 today with the death of a woman injured when the plane crashed last night on a flight from Israel to Romania.

The Israeli embassy in Bucharest said the 19th victim was a Romanian woman. A Romanian man is still in critical condition, the embassy said, while seven other injured passengers are all in good condition.

The plane—a BAC-111 jetliner owned by the Romanian airline Tarom—crashed in fog 3 miles from the airport at Black Sea city of Constanta, after being diverted from Bucharest, its destination. It had taken off from Tel Aviv.

Greece Holds 70 As Subversives

ATHENS, Dec. 8 (Reuters).—Greek security authorities have made at least 70 arrests recently after a series of bomb explosions and other subversive activities against the regime, usually reliable sources said here last night.

Among those arrested are two former members of the Greek parliament, Vassilios Intzis, 45, and Taiboth Kefalinos, 52, both of the powerful Union of the Center party under the late Premier George Papadopoulos.

After the preliminary investigation, the prosecuting authorities will decide whether to commit them to trial before a military court or to banish them to remote villages as dangerous to public security and order," the sources added.

Security authorities believe that those arrested have been in close contact with many political prisoners and have helped them to smuggle letters and other statements out of prisons.

Sculpture Heisted

MUNICH, Dec. 8 (AP).—Baffled police announced yesterday the theft of a 1,500-pound sculpture of two reclining women worth \$38,000, from the center of Maximiliansplatz, one of Munich's busiest squares, by thieves equipped with a crane and truck.

Leftists Head For Victory In Pakistan

KARACHI, Pakistan, Dec. 8 (UPI).—Socialist parties led by a champion of East Pakistan autonomy and a pioneer of the nation's friendly relations with China today headed toward certain victory in Pakistan's first general election.

The election, in which nearly 50 million of Pakistan's 125 million people voted, was to choose a National Assembly which will draft a new constitution.

It was the first time Pakistanis have had the chance to vote directly for a National Assembly. All previous elections since Pakistan received its independence in 1947 involved voting for provincial legislators, who in turn voted for the national representatives.

The election's socialist direction was led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, of East Pakistan, and former Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. In the West.

East and West Pakistan are separated by 1,000 miles of Indian territory.

Sheikh Mujibur's Awami League was leading in 150 of 153 East Pakistan constituencies. Nine other constituencies in the cyclone-striken areas of the East were expected to go to Sheikh Mujibur's party in delayed elections.

Mr. Bhutto's strength in the West—his party led in 87 of 138 constituencies—was the surprise of the voting. A fiery speaker who was the architect of Pakistan's improved relations with China, he also advocates redistribution of wealth.

Political observers saw in Sheikh Mujibur's apparent victory a vote for Pakistani solidarity against extremists who sought independence for East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur, a strong East-autonomy advocate who has spent ten years in prison for political agitation, wants a loose but continued federation with the Karachi government, with the central government controlling only defense and foreign affairs.

Mr. Bhutto's strength in the West—his party led in 87 of 138 constituencies—was the surprise of the voting. A fiery speaker who was the architect of Pakistan's improved relations with China, he also advocates redistribution of wealth.

Political observers saw in Sheikh Mujibur's apparent victory a vote for Pakistani solidarity against extremists who sought independence for East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur, a strong East-autonomy advocate who has spent ten years in prison for political agitation, wants a loose but continued federation with the Karachi government, with the central government controlling only defense and foreign affairs.

Mr. Bhutto's strength in the West—his party led in 87 of 138 constituencies—was the surprise of the voting. A fiery speaker who was the architect of Pakistan's improved relations with China, he also advocates redistribution of wealth.

Political observers saw in Sheikh Mujibur's apparent victory a vote for Pakistani solidarity against extremists who sought independence for East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur, a strong East-autonomy advocate who has spent ten years in prison for political agitation, wants a loose but continued federation with the Karachi government, with the central government controlling only defense and foreign affairs.

Mr. Bhutto's strength in the West—his party led in 87 of 138 constituencies—was the surprise of the voting. A fiery speaker who was the architect of Pakistan's improved relations with China, he also advocates redistribution of wealth.

Political observers saw in Sheikh Mujibur's apparent victory a vote for Pakistani solidarity against extremists who sought independence for East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur, a strong East-autonomy advocate who has spent ten years in prison for political agitation, wants a loose but continued federation with the Karachi government, with the central government controlling only defense and foreign affairs.

Mr. Bhutto's strength in the West—his party led in 87 of 138 constituencies—was the surprise of the voting. A fiery speaker who was the architect of Pakistan's improved relations with China, he also advocates redistribution of wealth.

Political observers saw in Sheikh Mujibur's apparent victory a vote for Pakistani solidarity against extremists who sought independence for East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur, a strong East-autonomy advocate who has spent ten years in prison for political agitation, wants a loose but continued federation with the Karachi government, with the central government controlling only defense and foreign affairs.

Mr. Bhutto's strength in the West—his party led in 87 of 138 constituencies—was the surprise of the voting. A fiery speaker who was the architect of Pakistan's improved relations with China, he also advocates redistribution of wealth.

Political observers saw in Sheikh Mujibur's apparent victory a vote for Pakistani solidarity against extremists who sought independence for East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur, a strong East-autonomy advocate who has spent ten years in prison for political agitation, wants a loose but continued federation with the Karachi government, with the central government controlling only defense and foreign affairs.

Mr. Bhutto's strength in the West—his party led in 87 of 138 constituencies—was the surprise of the voting. A fiery speaker who was the architect of Pakistan's improved relations with China, he also advocates redistribution of wealth.

Political observers saw in Sheikh Mujibur's apparent victory a vote for Pakistani solidarity against extremists who sought independence for East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur, a strong East-autonomy advocate who has spent ten years in prison for political agitation, wants a loose but continued federation with the Karachi government, with the central government controlling only defense and foreign affairs.

Mr. Bhutto's strength in the West—his party led in 87 of 138 constituencies—was the surprise of the voting. A fiery speaker who was the architect of Pakistan's improved relations with China, he also advocates redistribution of wealth.

Political observers saw in Sheikh Mujibur's apparent victory a vote for Pakistani solidarity against extremists who sought independence for East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur, a strong East-autonomy advocate who has spent ten years in prison for political agitation, wants a loose but continued federation with the Karachi government, with the central government controlling only defense and foreign affairs.

Mr. Bhutto's strength in the West—his party led in 87 of 138 constituencies—was the surprise of the voting. A fiery speaker who was the architect of Pakistan's improved relations with China, he also advocates redistribution of wealth.

Political observers saw in Sheikh Mujibur's apparent victory a vote for Pakistani solidarity against extremists who sought independence for East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur, a strong East-autonomy advocate who has spent ten years in prison for political agitation, wants a loose but continued federation with the Karachi government, with the central government controlling only defense and foreign affairs.

Mr. Bhutto's strength in the West—his party led in 87 of 138 constituencies—was the surprise of the voting. A fiery speaker who was the architect of Pakistan's improved relations with China, he also advocates redistribution of wealth.

Political observers saw in Sheikh Mujibur's apparent victory a vote for Pakistani solidarity against extremists who sought independence for East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur, a strong East-autonomy advocate who has spent ten years in prison for political agitation, wants a loose but continued federation with the Karachi government, with the central government controlling only defense and foreign affairs.

Mr. Bhutto's strength in the West—his party led in 87 of 138 constituencies—was the surprise of the voting. A fiery speaker who was the architect of Pakistan's improved relations with China, he also advocates redistribution of wealth.

Political observers saw in Sheikh Mujibur's apparent victory a vote for Pakistani solidarity against extremists who sought independence for East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur, a strong East-autonomy advocate who has spent ten years in prison for political agitation, wants a loose but continued federation with the Karachi government, with the central government controlling only defense and foreign affairs.

Mr. Bhutto's strength in the West—his party led in 87 of 138 constituencies—was the surprise of the voting. A fiery speaker who was the architect of Pakistan's improved relations with China, he also advocates redistribution of wealth.

Political observers saw in Sheikh Mujibur's apparent victory a vote for Pakistani solidarity against extremists who sought independence for East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur, a strong East-autonomy advocate who has spent ten years in prison for political agitation, wants a loose but continued federation with the Karachi government, with the central government controlling only defense and foreign affairs.

Mr. Bhutto's strength in the West—his party led in 87 of 138 constituencies—was the surprise of the voting. A fiery speaker who was the architect of Pakistan's improved relations with China, he also advocates redistribution of wealth.

Political observers saw in Sheikh Mujibur's apparent victory a vote for Pakistani solidarity against extremists who sought independence for East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur, a strong East-autonomy advocate who has spent ten years in prison for political agitation, wants a loose but continued federation with the Karachi government, with the central government controlling only defense and foreign affairs.

Mr. Bhutto's strength in the West—his party led in 87 of 138 constituencies—was the surprise of the voting. A fiery speaker who was the architect of Pakistan's improved relations with China, he also advocates redistribution of wealth.

Political observers saw in Sheikh Mujibur's apparent victory a vote for Pakistani solidarity against extremists who sought independence for East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur, a strong East-autonomy advocate who has spent ten years in prison for political agitation, wants a loose but continued federation with the Karachi government, with the central government controlling only defense and foreign affairs.

Mr. Bhutto's strength in the West—his party led in 87 of 138 constituencies—was the surprise of the voting. A fiery speaker who was the architect of Pakistan's improved relations with China, he also advocates redistribution of wealth.

Political observers saw in Sheikh Mujibur's apparent victory a vote for Pakistani solidarity against extremists who sought independence for East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur, a strong East-autonomy advocate who has spent ten years in prison for political agitation, wants a loose but continued federation with the Karachi government, with the central government controlling only defense and foreign affairs.

Mr. Bhutto's strength in the West—his party led in 87 of 138 constituencies—was the surprise of the voting. A fiery speaker who was the architect of Pakistan's improved relations with China, he also advocates redistribution of wealth.

Political observers saw in Sheikh Mujibur's apparent victory a vote for Pakistani solidarity against extremists who sought independence for East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur, a strong East-autonomy advocate who has spent ten years in prison for political agitation, wants a loose but continued federation with the Karachi government, with the central government controlling only defense and foreign affairs.

Mr. Bhutto's strength in the West—his party led in 87 of 138 constituencies—was the surprise of the voting. A fiery speaker who was the architect of Pakistan's improved relations with China, he also advocates redistribution of wealth.

Political observers saw in Sheikh Mujibur's apparent victory a vote for Pakistani solidarity against extremists who sought independence for East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur, a strong East-autonomy advocate who has spent ten years in prison for political agitation, wants a loose but continued federation with the Karachi government, with the central government controlling only defense and foreign affairs.

Mr. Bhutto's strength in the West—his party led in 87 of 138 constituencies—was the surprise of the voting. A fiery speaker who was the architect of Pakistan's improved relations with China, he also advocates redistribution of wealth.

Political observers saw in Sheikh Mujibur's apparent victory a vote for Pakistani solidarity against extremists who sought independence for East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur, a strong East-autonomy advocate who has spent ten years in prison for political agitation, wants a loose but continued federation with the Karachi government, with the central government controlling only defense and foreign affairs.

Mr. Bhutto's strength in the West—his party led in 87 of 138 constituencies—was the surprise of the voting. A fiery speaker who was the architect of Pakistan's improved relations with China, he also advocates redistribution of wealth.

Political observers saw in Sheikh Mujibur's apparent victory a vote for Pakistani solidarity against extremists who sought independence for East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur, a strong East-autonomy advocate who has spent ten years in prison for political agitation, wants a loose but continued federation with the Karachi government, with the central government controlling only defense and foreign affairs.

Mr. Bhutto's strength in the West—his party led in 87 of 138 constituencies—was the surprise of the voting. A fiery speaker who was the architect of Pakistan's improved relations with China, he also advocates redistribution of wealth.

Political observers saw in Sheikh Mujibur's apparent victory a vote for Pakistani solidarity against extremists who sought independence for East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur, a strong East-autonomy advocate who has spent ten years in prison for political agitation, wants a loose but continued federation with the Karachi government, with the central government controlling only defense and foreign affairs.

Mr. Bhutto's strength in the West—his party led in 87 of 138 constituencies—was the surprise of the voting. A fiery speaker who was the architect of Pakistan's improved relations with China, he also advocates redistribution of wealth.

Political observers saw in Sheikh Mujibur's apparent victory a vote for Pakistani solidarity against extremists who sought independence for East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur, a strong East-autonomy advocate who has spent ten years in prison for political agitation, wants a loose but continued federation with the Karachi government, with the central government controlling only defense and foreign affairs.

Mr. Bhutto's strength in the West—his party led in 87 of 138 constituencies—was the surprise of the voting. A fiery speaker who was the architect of Pakistan's improved relations with China, he also advocates redistribution of wealth.

Political observers saw in Sheikh Mujibur's apparent victory a vote for Pakistani solidarity against extremists who sought independence for East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur, a strong East-autonomy advocate who has spent ten years in prison for political agitation, wants a loose but continued federation with the Karachi government, with the central government controlling only defense and foreign affairs.

surround your wife with Paris

Surround her with luxury in the very heart of Paris. Woo her with the constant, but always unobtrusive service of Paris' most skilled hotel staff.

Charm her with the elegant Hotel George V. In the center of things. Start showing her Paris as soon as

she sets foot in the George V. Maybe with a gastronomic delight in our renowned restaurant. Maybe in the George V bar... where the "Tout Paris" meets. Then show her our quartier. The Haute Couture where she can find fashions where fashions are made. The Parfumeurs, the Boutiques, the hundreds of exotic shops... and the beauty of the heart of Paris. Just footsteps from our door.

Surround your wife with Paris.

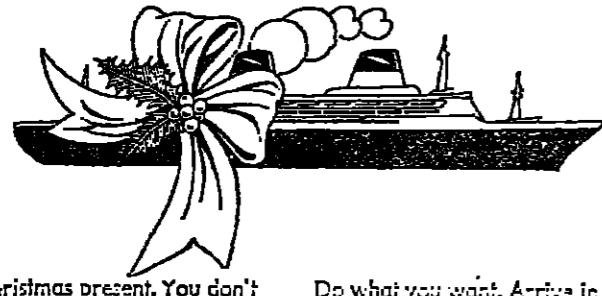


HOTEL GEORGE V

31, avenue George V, Paris 8^e

Tel. 225 35-30 Cable: Georgeotel Paris.

Take France home for Christmas.



An original Christmas present. You don't have to leave France behind when you go home. Our annual 5 day Christmas cruise to New York begins on Dec. 12th in Le Havre and Southampton. A little bit before the Christmas madness.

Relax. Enjoy French cooking. Entertainment.

This year. Take France.

FRANCE

Do what you want. Arrive in New York ready for Christmas. Call your travel agent or us.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique:

6, rue Auber, Paris 9^e. Telephone 72-47-53.

French Line: 20 Cockspur Street, London S.W.1. Telephone 839-90-40.

For the convincing performance of such a staggering play, a brilliant company is demanded, and at the Comédie-Française, under Rouleau's

WHERE TO STAY IN THE U.S.A.

PHILADELPHIA

The Barclay
On Rittenhouse Square
The prestige hotel famous
for superb food
and accommodations

EAST ASIA traveland

TAIWAN
TAIPEI
AMBASSADOR HOTEL City Center 500
air-cond. rms, 5 bars, 2 night-
club, swimpool. Cable: AMBASSATEL

THAILAND
BANGKOK

ERAWAN HOTEL Luxury hotel
with 200 fully air-conditioned rooms
situated in Bangkok's business centre
Cable: ERAWAN BANGKOK

ISRAEL **TEL AVIV**

SHERATON-TEL AVIV All air-cond. 250
rms. 2 bars, 2 night-clubs, 2 restaurants.
For any information in Israel, London
call: 01-337-9676. In Paris call: 533-51-49

U.S.A. **GREAT BRITAIN** **ASIA**

LONDON

BURNS HOTEL

Barkers Gardens, S.W. 5 London's
most famous hotel. 1000 bedrooms, 2
bars, 2 restaurants, 2 night-clubs, 2
pools. Moderate. Reservations: phone:
01-732 8236. Cable: BURNS LONDON W.2

U.S.A. **GREECE** **ITALY**

ROME

CAESAR AUGUSTUS 1st class, 105 rms.
2000 mts. from sea. All air-cond. 24
hr. service. Garage, airport trans.

HOTEL EDEN Deluxe, quiet central loc.

overlooking park, near shopping district.

PISSILLO Highest standard in the late

evening. Reservations: phone: 06-51-41-00

VICTORIA 1st class, next to Venice but

quiet. Roof gard. all-cond. H.A. Wirth

SAN REMO

ROYAL HOTEL & RESTAURANT Garden

and water pool. Located up to 800 ft.

orchestra, parking. 2. 5000 T. 20111

ITALY **ITALY** **ITALY**

ROMA

BRASOV Brasov, 7000, to its 1000-
bed "Carpathian" 9th fl. Gheorghie-
Daniel. Tel: 821-12-840, with the famous
restaurante and nightclubs.

BUDAPEST offers you up-to-date hotel:

Alacarte Palace 122 Egyptian St., tel:

140-892. "Lido" 8th fl. Magyar, tel:

140-893. "Casa" 1st fl. 140-894. "Casa

140-895. "Ward" 165 Calea Grivitei,
tel: 165-140, and others, with good res-
taurants and fine cuisine.

SWITZERLAND **SWITZERLAND**

BERNESE OBERLAND

MURREN (5450 ft.)

PALACE HOTEL De luxe. Bar. Dancing.

All winter sports. Tel: 2345-24-036-41-12.

LAKE GENÈVE REGION —

GENEVA

HOTEL CALIFORNIA New, 1st-fl. Central

loc. Garage. Tel: 31-35-50. Telex: 12560

HOTEL PHENIX 1st class. Rest.

Bar. Near station. Tel: 44-01-50.

LAUSANNE

ALEXANDRA 1st-fl. residence & stopover.

Gard. P. Renoz. Tel: 24-32-7. 232-206

LAKE NEUCHATEL REGION —

NEUCHATEL

BEAULAC 1st-class. On lake. 2 Rest. All

year. Tel: (022) 5-82-23. Telex: 25-123

GENOVA

KLOSTERS (3,867 ft.)

GD. VERENA Leading 1st-class. Swimming

pool, bar, dancing. Winter & Summer seas.

ST. MORITZ (6,500 ft.)

CHAMONIX Hotel. Open all year.

CRYSTAL HOTEL 1st class, 150 beds.

Open all year. Rest., Bar. Dancing. Sauna.

ELDRIDGE CLEAVER

BLACK PANTHER

LIDO

Grand Prix

MINIMUM PER PERSON

TAX AND TIP INCLUDED

58\$

91\$

125\$

150\$

175\$

200\$

225\$

250\$

275\$

300\$

325\$

350\$

375\$

400\$

425\$

450\$

475\$

500\$

525\$

550\$

575\$

600\$

625\$

650\$

675\$

700\$

725\$

750\$

775\$

800\$

825\$

850\$

875\$

900\$

925\$

950\$

975\$

1000\$

1025\$

1050\$

1075\$

1100\$

1125\$

1150\$

1175\$

1200\$

1225\$

1250\$

1275\$

1300\$

1325\$

1350\$

1375\$

1400\$

1425\$

1450\$

1475\$

1500\$

1525\$

1550\$

1575\$

1600\$

1625\$

1650\$

1675\$

1700\$

1725\$

1750\$

Joy, Del. 50

It's Christmas.

**How about giving her
an island or something?**

Something worth a million memories doesn't really have to cost a million dollars.

Make it an untracked Aspen slope this winter or an uncrowded island this spring or an unforgettable summer in America.

Make it anything she'd like. And give it now.

Any Pan Am® Travel Agent can give you just the ticket in a gift envelope. Or he can wrap up a package tour for you in just a few minutes. To just about anywhere in the world. Just ask him. For New York or New Delhi or Singapore or San Juan or Barbados or you name it. And it's yours. And hers.

In fact, why not ask your Pan Am Travel Agent for the whole wide world. We know it's no ordinary gift, to be sure. But then, the girl you married is no ordinary girl.



World's most experienced airline.



New York Stock Exchange Trading

| 1970 — Stocks and Div. in \$ | | 1970 — Stocks and Div. in \$ | | 1970 — Stocks and Div. in \$ | | 1970 — Stocks and Div. in \$ | | 1970 — Stocks and Div. in \$ | |
|------------------------------|------|------------------------------|------|------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|--|
| High | Low | Div. in \$ | High | Low | Div. in \$ | High | Low | Div. in \$ | |
| 246 | 74 | Abrams Jn | 7 | 124 | 126% | 724 | 126% | 724 | |
| 7512 | 512 | Abribld 1.10 | 38 | 74 | 74% | 74 | 72 | 74 | |
| 247 | 512 | Acme Ind 2.48 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 454 | 45% | 454 | |
| 248 | 12 | Acme Ind 1.2 | 35 | 35 | 35% | 154 | 154% | 154 | |
| 44 | 35 | Acme Mkt 2.26 | 2178 | 2178 | 2178% | 2178 | 2178% | 2178 | |
| 1242 | 1112 | Adams 1.24 | 19 | 13 | 13% | 152 | 152% | 152 | |
| 1243 | 1112 | Adams 1.24 | 13 | 13 | 13% | 124 | 124% | 124 | |
| 62 | 42 | Ad Mills 2.0 | 19 | 12 | 12% | 124 | 124% | 124 | |
| 1244 | 1112 | Ad Mills 1.56 | 18 | 12 | 12% | 124 | 124% | 124 | |
| 1476 | 612 | Admiral 1.65 | 12 | 12 | 12% | 124 | 124% | 124 | |
| 4578 | 2288 | Aeroflite 1.48 | 361 | 44 | 44% | 424 | 424% | 424 | |
| 19 | 16 | Aerlite Co | 8 | 8 | 8% | 8 | 8% | 8 | |
| 2096 | 124 | Air Prod 2.0 | 167 | 167 | 167% | 326 | 326% | 326 | |
| 2097 | 124 | Air Prod 2.0 | 326 | 326 | 326% | 326 | 326% | 326 | |
| 1112 | 124 | Air Prod 2.0 | 512 | 512 | 512% | 512 | 512% | 512 | |
| 2242 | 124 | Air Ind 2.06 | 512 | 512 | 512% | 512 | 512% | 512 | |
| 1894 | 142 | Airs 1.10 | 6 | 6 | 6% | 6 | 6% | 6 | |
| 2774 | 912 | Alaska Inter 1.9 | 202 | 210 | 210% | 192 | 192% | 192 | |
| 2524 | 224 | Alberit 1.25 | 3 | 3 | 3% | 3 | 3% | 3 | |
| 2424 | 224 | Alberit 1.25 | 20 | 21 | 21% | 192 | 192% | 192 | |
| 1245 | 1112 | Alberit 1.25 | 15 | 15 | 15% | 192 | 192% | 192 | |
| 2775 | 194 | Alcazul 1.10 | 17 | 17 | 17% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2236 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 17 | 17 | 17% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2578 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 112 | 122 | 122% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2237 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 112 | 122 | 122% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2238 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2239 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2240 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2241 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2242 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2243 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2244 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2245 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2246 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2247 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2248 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2249 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2250 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2251 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2252 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2253 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2254 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2255 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2256 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2257 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2258 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2259 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2260 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2261 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2262 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2263 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2264 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2265 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2266 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2267 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2268 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2269 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2270 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2271 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2272 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2273 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2274 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2275 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2276 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2277 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2278 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2279 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2280 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2281 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2282 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2283 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2284 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2285 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2286 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2287 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2288 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2289 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2290 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2291 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2292 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2293 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2294 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2295 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2296 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2297 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2298 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2299 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2300 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2301 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | 45% | 178 | 178% | 178 | |
| 2302 | 142 | AlcoShd 2.0 | 45 | 45 | | | | | |

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1970

FINANCE

Payments Still Show Surplus, U.K. Reports

Strike-Boosted Deficit On Trade Books Offset

LONDON, Dec. 8 (UPI)—Britain's balance of payments remained in surplus in the third 1970 quarter by \$73 million (\$175.2 million), the Treasury said today.

A \$61 million deficit on visible trade, partly caused by the July stock strikes, was easily wiped out by a \$138 million surplus on "invisible" earnings from shipping, banking, insurance, tourism and the like.

In the first three quarters of 1970 Britain has racked up a current account surplus of \$405 million (\$87.2 million), compared with a \$242 million surplus last year at this time and a \$416 million surplus for the whole of 1969. In 1968, there was a \$316 million deficit.

A massive currency inflow in the first and second quarters of this year was reversed in the third quarter to a net outflow of \$292 million, but over the first three 1970 quarters there has been a total currency inflow of \$940 million.

British private investment overseas, at \$208 million was well up on the previous two quarters, although part of the increase was financed by higher foreign currency borrowing and also included a large transaction involving an exchange of shares with overseas residents. The latter was the Plessey Ltd. electronics group taking over the U.S. Alloys Unlimited.

The Treasury said the present estimates are that invisible earnings are running at an average of \$150 million a quarter so far this year and a turn-down in the surplus on shipping transactions in the third quarter was partly caused by soaring tanker freight rates. Payments to foreign shipowners increased faster than those received by British tankers.

Wholesale Price Drop

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (Reuters)—The U.S. wholesale price index declined a revised 0.1 percent in November, compared with an earlier-reported 0.2 percent drop on both the seasonally-adjusted and the crude basis, the Labor Department reported today. These compared with a 0.2 percent seasonally-adjusted increase and a zero movement on the crude basis for October.



PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Chase Manhattan Bank has chosen Hervé de Carmoy general manager for France, to succeed Robert S. Shaw, who returns to the New York office in charge of operations and personnel administration. International Mr. de Carmoy, 33, previously assistant general manager, takes his new post on Jan. 1.

Former manager of product and distributor sales and international sales division, William G. Foster has been named manager—European sales operation, for General Electric, with offices in Geneva.

International Union Unit Hits British Labor Relations Bill

BRUSSELS, Dec. 8 (Reuters)—The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions today denounced Britain's proposed industrial relations bill as "clearly an attack by the British government on the ordinary exercise of trade union function."

The executive board of the Brussels-based ICFTU—the world's biggest non-Communist labor organization—added in a unanimously approved resolution that the Conservative government did not understand the real requirements of industrial relations.

It warned that the bill's approach "could only be disruptive." Mr. Butter said the ICFTU statement could be interpreted as foreign intervention in British internal affairs, but added, "We consider it our right to interfere wherever we feel the interests of the workers are involved."

Offers Help

BRUSSELS, Dec. 8 (UPI)—The ICFTU offered help today to Britain's Trade Union Congress (TUC) in fighting the legislation.

The industrial relations bill

2d Fed Official Urges Policy Extras

Ziegler Finds No Conflict With Fed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (Reuters)—The White House said today that there was no conflict between President Nixon's economic policies and those outlined in a speech last night by Arthur F. Burns, Federal Reserve Board chairman.

Ronald Ziegler, White House press secretary, noted that Mr. Burns had expressed the hope that every American would support President Nixon's stern call for wage and price restraint.

Mr. Hayes said he was "encouraged" by President Nixon's speech Friday and his initiative on allowed production and import quotas.

On Unemployment

Mr. Hayes added that the defeat of the pending protectionist trade bill would be an "important step from an anti-inflation point of view."

While it has seemed reasonable and essential for monetary policy to encourage moderate business expansion, Mr. Hayes said, there is no assurance that such a policy will be consistent with checking the "deeply imbedded" inflation or that

it will keep unemployment within "politically tolerable limits."

"We aren't yet visibly winning in the test of monetary and fiscal policy," Mr. Hayes added. "It isn't surprising that there are increasing calls for further government efforts to exert direct influence on wages and prices."

The Budget Outlook

Mr. Hayes also expressed anxiety about the probable relationship between federal spending and revenue during the next several years.

Noting "real hazards" in placing

excessive emphasis on the "full employment" budget concept, he

proposed by the Conservatives would make union contracts legally binding and introduce a compulsory 60-day cooling off period on certain strike actions.

ICFTU secretary-general Hervé Butter told a news conference

"there is a general feeling that if the confederation itself can help, then we will be prepared to do so."

Mr. Butter said the ICFTU statement could be interpreted as foreign intervention in British internal affairs, but added, "We consider it our right to interfere wherever we feel the interests of the workers are involved."

The measures also include a ban

on pay rises outside wage contracts, further credit squeezes and a cut in government building programs.

Denmark and Sweden froze prices in early October.

Confidential Report on Market Impact

SEC Spots Potential Harm in 'Hedge Funds'

By Paul E. Steiger

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 8.—A large number of private investment partnerships, their transactions largely secret, have a tremendous potential for unduly influencing stock prices, according to a still-confidential report to the Securities & Exchange Commission.

The report, a copy of which was obtained by the Los Angeles Times, shows that many of these partnerships bring together leading brokerage house investors and executives of major corporations who then have the power to exploit inside information.

It was prepared by the SEC staff and presented to the commission in February. Its contents are expected to be released in a few weeks as part of the SEC's study of institutional investors and their effect on the market.

No Accusations

The report itself makes no accusations that laws were violated. But it details examples of what it calls "conflicts of interest" and "potential improprieties" arising from the use of these investment partnerships—many of them involving some of the nation's best-known corporations, brokerage firms, banks and mutual funds.

In some of these cases, the report states, the SEC staff has launched a further investigation to see if laws were violated. But even if none were, the report adds, the findings themselves clearly demonstrate the need for expanded disclosure provisions and new regulations to protect the public investor.

A subsequent staff document is to contain formal recommendations for new regulations.

The SEC division of trading and markets staff focused on the 36 biggest of 190 unregistered investment partnerships—commonly known as "hedge funds." The 36 had assets totaling over \$1 billion, ranging individually from \$12 million to \$18 million.

But their potential market influence extended well beyond their assets alone, the SEC study says.

Corporate Links

For example, the funds' partners included officers, directors, or principal stockholders of at least 225 corporations. This means the funds had potential access to a vast store of "inside" information about these companies.

Was such information passed and acted upon? The SEC staff notes that in October, 1968, no less than 12 of the 36 funds bought, sold or held stock in companies in which one of their partners was an insider. In some of those cases the report says there was an "indica-

tion that a great many assumptions" must be made concerning what constitutes full employment, as well as in projecting real economic growth, prices, and tax revenues.

These leave an "enormous margin for error" in the calculations of a proper "full employment" surplus, he added.

He also noted that a "full employment" budget deficit must be financed before the job goal is reached, which can have "severe consequences" both in terms of pressures in the financial markets and for the orderly provision of credit by the Fed.

"I would like to emphasize," he concluded, "that in any case I can see a great need for cautious fiscal and monetary policy as long as inflation remains the challenge that it is today."

The "full employment" concept is roughly one of spending as if the economy were running at full steam, and producing a high rate of tax revenue. It results in a high budget deficit, the price paid for stimulation.

"I would not say we are considering additional steps," Mr. Ziegler said.

It will keep unemployment within "politically tolerable limits."

"We aren't yet visibly winning in the test of monetary and fiscal policy," Mr. Hayes added. "It isn't surprising that there are increasing calls for further government efforts to exert direct influence on wages and prices."

The chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee estimated that if Congress approves a 5 percent increase in Social Security benefits, the fiscal 1971 "unified" budget deficit will be \$15 billion. If Congress approves a 10 percent increase, it will go to \$16 billion, he said.

It was the first time Rep. Mills has broken down his estimates based on Congressional action. The House has approved the 5 percent budget increase; the Senate Finance Committee, a 10 percent hike.

On a "federal funds" basis—not using federal trust fund surpluses—Rep. Mills forecast a fiscal 1971 budget deficit of \$23 billion to \$24 billion.

"There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

There is nothing bright about it," he told House Rules Committee questioners when asked on his opinion of the nation's present economic outlook.

On Three Knockdowns

Ali Stops Bonavena At 2:03 of the 15th

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (UPI)—With only 57 seconds remaining in the 15th round, Muhammad Ali accomplished last night what Joe Frazier or anybody else could not.

After a short left hook paralyzied Oscar Bonavena and sent him reeling to the canvas, Ali knocked him down two more times. When the sturdy South American went down for the third time, referee Mark Conn invoked the three-knockdown rule in New York that provides for an automatic knockout.

The time was two minutes and three seconds, and the three knockdowns were the only ones in a grueling, brawling boutlight in which Ali missed fulfilling his prediction that Bonavena "will be mine in nine."

Before his 25th knockout in 31 bouts, however, Ali was in command on the scorecards of the three officials. Conn had scored 12 rounds for Ali to only two for the 204-pound Bonavena. Judge Jim Epply had the 212-pound Ali also known as Cassius Clay, ahead ten rounds to three with one even. The other judge, Jack Gordon, had awarded eight rounds to Ali, and five to Bonavena, with one even. In his career of 53 fights, Bonavena had never been stopped. He had endured 26 rounds with Frazier, now the recognized champion. But now Ali has advanced to what boxing financers believe will be a \$10 million gate. The tentative date is mid-February.

All attracted 19,417 customers to Madison Square Garden last night resulting in a \$615,401 gate.

Bonavena, in a pale blue velvet robe with "Ringo" his nickname, on the back, was the first to enter the ring. But he had to wait around for nearly two minutes for Ali.

Greeted with a roar of cheers that drowned out scattered boos, Ali was wearing red in compliance with his desire to resemble a matador in his duel with Bonavena whom he had called a bull.

At the bell, Bonavena lunged into the center of the ring and flailed at Ali with wild left hooks.

Moments later, another left hook plunged below Ali's belt, prompting referee Mark Conn to warn the South American. At the same time, All motioned a warning with his gloves.

Ali then established his superior strength by flipping Bonavena's head through the ropes and shoving him onto his knees. Wild with rage

in his career of 53 fights, Bonavena at the physical insult, the Argentine

landed a solid left hook that had Ali blinking momentarily.

But after Bonavena had to be warned for another low blow before the bell, Conn ordered that the two judges take the round away from him.

In the second round, the tempo was maintained. Bonavena lunged bull-like at Ali with wild left hooks as the unrecognized champion moved away deftly. At the bell ending the second round, Bonavena stared at Ali, who waved his left glove at him derisively.

In the third, Ali slammed two left-right combinations to Bonavena's head and then stood back, as if he were an artist admiring a painting. Feinting the awkward South American into missing him, Ali motioned to his head to stay in the ring after Bonavena's head had slid under the top rope.

But in the fourth, Bonavena began to land what appeared to be a few severe body punches, although Ali, in his comic style, might have been luring the South American into thinking he was scoring heavily.

In the fifth, Ali resumed his matador manner. Dancing easily, he jolted Bonavena with several stiff jabs before the South American landed another low but ineffective Bonavena assault.

By the seventh, Bonavena appeared to be moving much slower, perhaps content to wait for the one big punch despite orders from his American trainer, Gil Clancy, that he throw "no one punch—mucho."

In the eighth, blood appeared for the first time, from Bonavena's nose, when Ali jolted him with several jabs as the Argentine lurched forward, often wrestling Ali.

Midway in the eighth, Bonavena slammed a right to the jaw, perhaps his most effective punch, but Ali appeared unconcerned. When the bell ended the eighth, the audience stirred with the knowledge that Ali had predicted that Bonavena "will be mine in nine." His stature as a prohet was at stake.

At the bell for the ninth, Ali rushed out eagerly and slipped to the canvas as he missed with a left hook. Moments later, he appeared to floor Bonavena with a right hand, but referee Conn ruled it a show.

As the round, the most violent of the bout, progressed, Ali measured Bonavena with several hard right hands but near the end of it, the South American buried a left hook in Ali's mid-section that appeared to take much of the starch out of the ex-champion, who had been unbeaten in 30 bouts.

In the tenth, his prediction unfulfilled, Ali resumed dancing as Bonavena kept moving at him on his thick legs.

"This is the champion," said Ringo in his slightly fractured English. "Frazier never won him. I never go down before, never. This is the champion. He no coward. He no chicken."

In 25 rounds, Frazier was unable to knock Bonavena down but Ringo twice upended Frazier. It was Ali, though, who administered to this hard rock of the Andes the first knockout of his career.

For a few wobbly moments in the ninth round, this was the one Ali had picked for his coup de grace—it seemed as though both might go down.

First it was Bonavena who staggered on rubber legs before lunging into Ali like a drunken bull. He gored the matador with looping punches and Ali was in

deserved a better fate, the extra time to merit a survival medal.

The former Cassius Clay merited few medals, if any. He achieved the knockout he had so confidently predicted. But he didn't go at his job with that same sort of confidence. For three rounds he was workmanlike and forging steadily toward the goal he had set for himself.

Then he slowed down and it was impossible to comprehend whether this was due to weariness or a decision to carry Bonavena along as a lengther training gesture. Soon, even the packed house that had greeted Ali with whoops of joy when he entered the arena began to boo.

Afterward, the former Cassius Clay frankly admitted that the clumsy South American was an unexpectedly difficult target.

"He's a better fighter than I thought he was," said Ali. "He was shooting for the ninth" said Ali musingly afterward. "Funny thing, both of us got shook up. For a moment, I thought I was predicting on myself."

That's how close it was for Ali. But he was all right a round later even if the fire seemed drained from him.

This obviously was the toughest fight in the unbeaten career of the former Cassius Clay. Maybe he was responsible for his own troubles by taking Bonavena too lightly, almost as if he could dispose of him whenever the spirit moved him. But Ali's spirit delivered no messages.

In one round, the fourth, Bonavena seemed to mimic Bonavena, who held both gloves to face and pressed forward. Ali did the same. So they stood head to head like a couple of football linemen during blocking practice.

There was so little sting to Ali's punches in the later stages of the fray that a knockout appeared impossible. That's why the finish was such a shocker. Bonavena went a left hook and Ringo pirouetted into the ring from Bonavena's corner. He rose in frantic haste and it was another hook followed by a right. Down he went and a towel fluttered into the ring from Bonavena's corner. Few saw it and Ringo was down from another left and right to end it.

A home run in the ninth inning or a field goal by George Blanda in the closing seconds often can rescue dull contests and give them more excitement than they deserve. Maybe the knockout by Ali did the same.

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"The way I saw it, Bonavena won every round," Frazier said. "Furthermore I thought Clay fought a dirty fight. I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Frazier said Ali continually leaned on his opponent and spun him into the ropes unnecessarily.

"I thought Bonavena would fight dirty, but Clay's actions were unsportsmanlike, especially coming from a former champion."

Observer

Monster Industry

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—News that the always troublesome Dr. Frankenstein had taken an abandoned castle somewhere in the United States and renewed his attempts to produce a monster capable of walking at twice the speed of sound was largely ignored by the public at first.

Even the administration's first request for funds—a request for \$125 million for a feasibility study to be conducted by the Frankenstein Monster Corporation—raised few eyebrows when it passed Congress. The request was so small, as these things go in Washington, that it was granted without debate after someone explained that the Russians were far ahead of the U.S. in monster research.

Gathering about him one of the most highly sophisticated teams ever assembled in a rundown castle, Dr. Frankenstein was able to instill the computers, settle the union contracts and cultivate the senators essential to the success of his project in less than two years. And all this despite an almost constant series of thunderstorms raging about the place.

With his third appropriation, of \$87.3 million, Dr. Frankenstein took what is known in Washington as a "quantum jump" ahead. He completed purchasing blueprint paper. The next year he began to draw up budget requests for designing a prototype.

In the following year, with another \$80 million, he completed the design. It called for a biped to be enclosed in an ill-fitting suit of men's clothes. Except for electrical fittings at the neck and skull, the prototype design could have passed as an ostrich human. In fact, it bore a startling resemblance to the late Boris Karloff, and for this reason was designated the XKE.

There was great public debate about the desirability of build-

ing the XKE. To resolve it, the President appointed a special presidential commission with instructions to study all aspects of the issue and recommend a go-ahead on construction.

Armed with this expert opinion, the President asked Congress to vote \$190 million so that the Frankenstein Monster Corporation could proceed.

Well, we all know what happened. One day, to everyone's surprise, the Senate astonished itself by refusing to vote more money for the XKE. Somebody had pointed out, at one of those rare moments when a majority of the Senate's members were awake, that when you got right down to it all you were doing when you built a better monster was making life more monstrous.

Naturally, the President was angry. If the Senate didn't come across with the money, he said, all the millions the government had wasted in getting the project started would be "wasted." What's more, he said, it would deal the American monster industry a terrible blow for years to come, and relegate the U.S. to second place in monsters.

Other nations, including Russia, had already gone ahead with monsters, he noted. This meant that monsters were inevitably going to be built, whether the U.S. built one or not. What would become of U.S. prestige, he asked, if it did not have the most obnoxious and terrifying monster that human genius could create?

He said the U.S. had to have a monster to avoid crushing economic depression in Massachusetts and other monster-oriented segments of the nation.

Dr. Frankenstein was optimistic. Privately, he told friends not to worry. "They cannot kill the monster as easily as the Senate thinks," he said. "Remember, after 'Frankenstein,' came 'Return of Frankenstein,' 'Bride of Frankenstein,' 'Son of Frankenstein' and so on. 'Frankenstein Breaks the Sound Barrier' is inescapable."

In the following year, with another \$80 million, he completed the design. It called for a biped to be enclosed in an ill-fitting suit of men's clothes. Except for electrical fittings at the neck and skull, the prototype design could have passed as an ostrich human. In fact, it bore a startling resemblance to the late Boris Karloff, and for this reason was designated the XKE.

There was great public debate about the desirability of build-

Poems of Reason Gone Wry

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK (NYT)—Ronald D. Laing, the Scottish psychoanalyst famous for suggesting that insanity may be a sane reaction to an insane world, has now taken refuge in poetry and sketch to get his message across.

In a book called "Knots," published by Pantheon Books, he presents miniature dialogue-scenarios between analyst and patient, between parents and children, even between scar-crossed lovers. The poems have no rhyme but they do stagger with reason gone wry—as though produced by a literary collaboration of a sycophantic-minded Socrates and a real-life Elaine May.

Each chapter deals with a different kind of knot—and Dr. Laing treats the bonds of love, dependency, jealousy, guilt and doubt. As souls adjust themselves to the demands of others, victims accumulate.

Often the hero and heroine appear to be standing between mirrors infinitely reflecting their images:

She is devoured, by him being devoured by her devouring desire to be devoured.

He is devoured by her being devoured by him not devouring her.

He is being devoured by his dread of being devoured.

She is being devoured by her desire to be devoured.

At the mercy of their irrational parents, children are twisted into irrational patterns:

If they grow up not to love, honor, and obey us either we have brought them up properly or we have not:

If we have there must be something the matter with them; if we have not there is something the matter with us.

Much of his 90-page book is the Jack and Jill myth newly couched. In the retelling, Jack and Jill seem to be carrying water on both shoulders:

He wants her to be more generous in her judgment about him.

namely, not feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is greedy to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is greedy to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean

to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel he is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean to feel she is mean